with Mr. Smith, the mach ne-sweeper; and all sorts of interrogatories were fired at the City Imspector; the Clerk of the Common Conneil was directed not to sign bills presented by Mr. Smith: Col. Delavan was commanded to continue to employ the handsweepers by the day, and ordered to inform the Common Council by what authority he dared to depart from the well-worn rule of doing nothing and paying dearly for it. In the Council Board, the Committee on the claim of Mr. Abraham Lent to the seat occupied by Mr. Baker, from the Eighteenth Ward, made a funny report, convicting the latter of being an alien up to the 20th of December last, or 14 days after the Charter election. Baker undertook to prove that he was previously naturalized in Kentucky eight years ago; but as he swore when naturalized in this City, on the 20th of December last, that he was only 23 years of age, the Committee did not place much reliance upon his statements. The Corporation Counsel sent in a communication informing the Board that Mr. Baker, being an alien when elected, had no right to a seat in the Board, when the latter sent in his resignation, which was not accepted, as, not having a seat, he could not resign. Mr. Lent will undoubt edly be admitted. A proposition to ask the Mayor what legislation was necessary to abelish the sale of Lottery Policies in this city was promptly voted down by 9 to 10. The Committee in charge of the Mayor's plan for an Emigrant Bureau reported an ordinance putting the sale of passenger tickets under certain restrictions, and giving the Mayor authority to appoint a chief officer, two clerks, two interpreters, and a messenger. The proposed ordinance evidently conflicts with the State law and the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Emigration. It is wholly unnecessary, since the services proposed to be rendered to the swindled are already provided for by the Emigrant Commissioners and the Commissioners of Police, while the steamboat and railroad squad of policemen travel over the ground pretty well. With the best intentions, we doubt if Mr. Wood would be able to cope with his old allies, the Ticket Swin dlers, and compel them to deal justly and live honestly. Such a Bureau is not needed, its place being already amply supplied; and therefore the Common Council should hesitate before they saddle the City unnecessarily with a large bill of costs. What we do need, however, to bring the swindlers to justice, is a law giving the committing magistrates power to summarily convict the knaves as common vagrants, having no visible means of support, and send them to the Penitentiary for half a year, such sentences to be without appeal. With such a law, we might hope to break up the dirty business. Failing to force the Board of Supervisors by

legal process to pay their extravagant bills against the County, the Commissioners of Record bave gone to Albany to work upon the Legislature, which they hope to find less obdurate. The \$200,000 which our Supervisors would not insert in the Tax Levy, and which the Courts refused to compel them to put in, is to be added by the Senate, after the Levy has passed the House. The tax-bill will then be returned to the House for concurrence, when, according to present arrangement, it is to be ap proved as amended. We hope that this scandalou imposition will not be saddled upon our County. The Commissioners of Record have already received too much of the public money for work of no nort of value, even if the large sums paid out had been legitimately disbursed: but when, as was recently shown, they have been paying over five times as much for work as the lawful, current rates, it is time that the powers delegated to them were taken away. The Board of Supervisors have asked the Legislature to repeal the act under which the Commission exists; but no report has thus far been made. They have also fully informed the Committee of the proceedings of the Commissioners, their gross overcharges and disgraceful impositions; bu it is feared that, through the agency of Senator Con nolly and a powerful lobby, the Commissioners will not only get the appropriation sought for, but also a longer lease of office. We hope that the Republi cans in the House and Senate will vigorously oppose all such schemes for plundering the County Treasury.

The Chicago Press and Tribune asks us certain questions with regard to the Presidency, each of them embodying an offensive assertion or assumption with regard to one of the candidates suggested for the Republican Presidential nomination. We are even asked what will be done in case "an orig-" inal American" whom it indicates shall be nominated by our Convention for Vice-President. It will be quite time for us to answer that question when we either favor or are suspected of favoring

Our Chicago namesake ought to rest satisfied for s while with the dilemma in which it has involved itself with regard to the Mayoralty of its own City. In heaping all manner of railing accusations and opprobrious epithets on the citizen whom, in the face and in spite of its fulminations, the Republicans of Chicago have seen fit to nominate for Mayor, it has given itself a large allowance of humble pie to eat during the canvass, and has furnished the Democratic organs with an abundance of serviceable ammunition. Let it be careful of repeating that melancholy experience with regard to the Presidency.

Wisconsis.-The District Delegates from this State to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston are as follows:

First Congressional District.—A. S. Palmer, A. F. Pratt, John B. Sharpstein; with siternates, Jackson Hadley, E. H. Paul, N. Fratt. Second Congressional District.—W. A. Barstow, J. H. Farnest, Charles Whipple; with alternates, James Armstrong, B. F. Fay, Geo. H. Slaughter.

Geo. H. Slaughter.

Third Congressional District — P. H. Smith, F. W. Horn, E. F. Bragg, John Fitzgernid: with alternates, W. R. Goraline, D. F. Jones, D. W. Marou, Charles A. Eldredge.

The Electoral ticket nominated consists of E. G. Ryan, Charles Dunn, J. C. Fairchild, Emile Rothe,

CITY MORTALITY.-The whole number of deaths occurring in this city for the week ending Feb. 25, was 542. Of these 118 were men, 90 women, 154 girls and 180 boys. The number of adults was 208, children, 334; males, 298; females, 243. The principal diseases were as follows: Bronchitis, 9; congestion of brain, 14; congestion of lungs, 6; consumption, 86; convolsions, 41; croup, 20; debitity, 9; diphtheria, 14; dropsy, 33; erysipelas, 7; scar et fever, 60; other fevers, 20; inflammation of lungs, 65; other inflammations, 30; marasmus, 24. Of these, 41 died from accidents, burnings and violence. The nativities of the deceased were as follows: United States, 380; England, 11; Germany, 35; Ireland, 101. This reporshows an increase of 8 over that of the previou

-Gen. William Walker is still a firm believer in the necessity of a slave government outside of this Union-Nicaragua, for instance-and regards the Hon. S. A. Douglas as one of the most devoted friends of that mode of Slavery extension. He is a firm believer, too, in the success of Douglas before the Charleston Convention. So says The Montgomery Mail.

-At Columbus and Cincinnati, the delegates to the Columbus and Chicago Convention were chosen by

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860. THE TROUBLE ON THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

Gov. Houston telegraphed the War Department, a few days ago, stating that Texas had been invaded, and desiring that steps should be taken to repress the outrages. The Secretary returned answer, informing him that measures had been adopted. Col. Lee, who commands the Department of Texas, is expressly ordered to pursue and capture Cortina and his band, whether they go into Mexico or not, the purpose being to strike a decisive blow, even if other consequences be involved. There are 642 men belonging to the infantry and cavalry arms, stretched from Fort Brown, near Matamoros, to Fort Clark, about 250 miles above, under competent officers, and with special instructions as to vigilance. Information received here represents Cortina as an American citizen, who recruited his followers by opening the Jail at Brownsville, and then plundering on both sides of the river. The belief is, he has more Americans than Mexicans in his band.

TROUBLE IN CHIHUAHUA.

The authorities of the State of Chihuahua recently applied to the President for the aid of our troops stationed near there to prevent depredations on American citizens and property, alleged to have been committed by marauders and banditti in the interest of Miramon, who were drilling and organizing for the defeat of the Liberal cause. Orders have been sent to Capt. Walker, commanding at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, notifying him of this application, and directing his force to be marched into Chihuahua for the purpose stated. This indirect mode of obtaining material aid for Juarez, by enlisting the military intervention of our Government, clearly foreshadows the policy of the Administration, and the designs of appropriating the northern provinces of Mexico upon the pretended invitation of their local authorities, in the absence of any power by the Central Government to preserve peace and order.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The Administration gives out freely. If the Mexi can Treaty be defeated in the Senate, England will intervene for the protection of the rights of her subjects, and with the full consent of our Government. This declaration is consistent, however, with the programme of subjugation, just suggested and already begun.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

The Printing Investigation Committee of the Senate will probably conclude taking testimony by Friday or Saturday, and submit their report next week.

All charges made against Bowman by Brown of Mississippi, and relative to appropriating money for the support of Democratic organs here and in Philadelphia, are fully sustained, with many discred itable developments, involving the personal purity of the President in this distribution. These facts will lead to a more searching inquiry by the Committee on Public Expenditures in the House, which has commenced taking evidence.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

Instructions were sent from the Department of State to-day to Mr. Ward, our Minister in China, requiring him to remain at his post and carry out the purpose of Mr. Reed's treaty. He had intimated his intention to return, regardless of this duty, and will probably carry it out in spite of these

PRINTER TO THE HOUSE. After two weeks' contest, Thomas H. Ford o Ohio was elected Printer to-day by one majority Ohio has thus secured the binding and printing, the most profitable places, beside the highest honors o the House, after the Speaker. This scramble ha: disgusted everybody but those interested, and ough to insure a return to the contract system, or som other that would prevent such combinations.

THE MEXICAN TREATY. The Mexican Treaty was taken up in the Senate and read according the usual formality, which cousumed most of the sitting. It will be pressed by Mr. Mason daily until a vote is taken. The Republiean side have no desire to prolong discussion, and are prepared to meet the test immediately and without debate if desirable. It is now understood that Messrs. Iverson, Mallory, and Bright, who were opposed to the ratification, have given in their

DEATH OF MR. SPINK.

Mr. Blake of Ohio amounced the death of Cyrus Spink, who was elected from the district he now represents, in a feeling and appropriate manner. MR. HYATT AND THE HARPER'S PERRY

INVESTIGATION. The following correspondence will show that, in leaving Washington, Thaddeus Hyatt had no desire to escape the process of the Senate, but only to pre-

pare for his appearance at its bar: D. B. McNAIR, esq., Sergeant-at-Arms, United States Senate. Boston, Feb. 24, 1860.
Sir: By a resolution of the Honorable Senate the United States, of the 21st inst., as reported in The Congressional Globe of the 22d inst., I perceive that

it is made your duty to take into custody the body of Thaddeus Hyatt, wherever found, &c. I have great pleasure in being able to say to you that on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, I shall be in Washington, Dev Volente, and at your service. nate, and at your service.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,

THADDEUS HYATT. Bostos, Friday, Feb. 24, 1860.

Boston, Friday, Feb. 24, 1860.

To the Hon. J. M. Mason, Chairman Select Senate Committee.

Sin: Having obtained, beneath the sheltering wing of a sovereign State, that opportunity to maintain myrights, which was denied me at the seat of Federa rights, which was denied me at the seat of Federal power, I beg to inform your honorable Committee that I am prepared to receive any farther process that may await me. The process of the honorable Senate will reach me on application to my counsel, the Hon. S. F. Sewell, No. 46 Washington street, Boston. It is proper for me to add that I have apprised your honorable Senate's Sergeant-at-Arms that I shall be in Washington on Washington on Washington on Washington. er for me to add that I have apply apply the form of the to add that I shall be in Washing-ton on Wednesday, the 7th of March to there receive the commands of the honorable Senate, should not his duty have been earlier discharged.

I have the honorable, Sir, your very obedient servant.

THADDEUS HYATT.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.

Horace White of The Chicago Press and Tribune, formerly Assistant Secretary of the National Kansas Committee, appeared before the Senate Harper's Ferry Committee to-day. The only thing in Mr. White's testimony, precisely in point, was that he knew nothing about it. At the instance of Senator Mason, witness went into a detailed statement of the organization of the National Kansas Committee in 1856, which is well known to the readers of THE TRIBUNE.

The Executive Board of the Committee consisted of three members, residing in Chicago, Messrs, J. D. Webster, H. B. Hurd, and Geo. W. Dole, who transacted the business with the authority of the full organization. The aggregate sum of money received and disbursed by that body in 1856, and three months of 1857, was about \$120,000, of which less than \$10,000 went for the purchase of Mr. Carter

arms. Their dealings with Brown amounted to an appropriation of \$150 in cash, twelve boxes of clothing, and twenty-five Many revolvers for his benefit, of which the last mentioned never reached

All this transpired in the Fall of 1856; witness had never seen Brown since January, 1857; Brown never communicated to witness or the Committee any purposes or designs against Slavery outside of Kansas. Brown's last appearance before the Committee was at the Astor House, New-York, in January, 1857, where he applied for 200 Sharp's rifles belonging to the Committeee and then stored at Tabor, Iowa, with which to repel the border-ruffian invaders of Kansas.

Pending the discussion of his petition, which was warmly opposed by members of the Committee, the question was disposed of by voting the arms back to the control of the Massachusetts State Kansas Committee, which purchased and forwarded them to the National Committee at Chicago in the first instance. Brown then proceeded to Boston, as was supposed, to make his application to the Massacusetts Committee. Witness never saw him afterward. Witness was acquainted with John E. Cook, Richard Realf, and James Redpath, none of whom ever told him or the National Committee : syllable about Brown's plans. The National Committee voted itself functus officio in March, 1857, and disbanded.

This is another extensive water haul for the in vestigators.

To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.

The election of ex-Lient.-Gov. Ford of Ohio was rather unexpected. All the Republicans present voted for him, together with one Southern Oppositionist, namely, Mr. Anderson of Kentucky. Messrz. Davis of Maryland and Etheridge of the Southern Opposition voted for Bull, while others of that organization superior Section. Of The National Intelligencer. In adported Seaton, of The National Intelligencer, in ad-cition to two Democrats, Mesers, Pryor and Millson. Mr. Adrain, an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, voted for Winton. With the exceptions of the above-named, ex. Sergeant-at-Arms Glosbrenner received the votes of all the Democrate present.

nate, in Executive session, to-day finally disposed of the Commerce and Amity treaty with Para-gnay by ratifying it. The Mexican treaty was then but a general discussion of its merits was not com-

Among the memorials presented in the Sanate to-day Among the memorials presented in the Sanate towards was one from Samuel F. Dunlap, claiming that Nicaragua had given to him and company the exclusive right to navigate by steam all the waters of that country, and complaining that our Federal Executive has, for the last five years, entirely overlooked their right. The memorial was referred to the Committee on The memorial was Foreign Relations.

#### XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1860. Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.) presented a memorial from the Legislature of New-Mexico, asking the organization of the Territory of Arizona. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

ommittee on Territories.

Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) presented petitions raying for pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812. praying for pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) presented the memorial of Frank K. Sanborn, protesting against the order for his arrest, and asking that it be rescinded.

Mr. BINGRAM (Rep., Mich.) presented a petition in favor of the Homestead hill.

in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vt.) introduced a resolution that the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads inquire into the exfediency of having letters which may remain in any Post-Office undelivered for thirty days returned to their writers. Mr. Collamer advocated the resolution as necessary to relieve the Decid-Letter Office of the immense amount of matter thrown The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WH.SON (Kep., Mass.) gave notice of a bill to reduce the rates now paid for the public printing 25

Mr. BROWN'S (Dem., Miss.) resolution was taken mp, and Mr. TOOMBS (Dem., Ga.) spoke. It had been as

serted that he had no right to call in question the acts of sovereign States. As the representative of a sov-ereign State, he thought he had the right and that this was the peculiarly appropriate place to call in question the acts of the confederate States. If redress could not be obtained here, the States would be thrown upon their own resources. He had not arraigned the do-mestic institutions or internal affairs of any State. He had only arraigned them for infidelity to the Constitu-tion which they were bound by every consideration o-good faith to carry out. He had charged certain states with being unfaithful to their compact, and with having made a supreme law of the land of no effect. None of them denied these charges except the Senator from Iowa, and he would a that he was wrong. The excuse given that the Fugitive Slave Law was no that the Fugitive Siave Law was no law. There must be an arbiter somewhere in the case of this conflict. If the cannon is the only arbiter, the sooner we know it the better. The Senator from Wisconsin had defended the action of his State. Now, Wisconsin had not only set aside a decree of the United States Court, but had nullified a provision of United States Court, but had nullified a provision of the Constitution itself. The provision of the Constitution in regard to the rendition of fugitives from labor was plain beyond cavil. There was no analogy between the action of the Supreme Court of Wisconsia and that of Georgia, quoted by the Senator from Wisconsin. He had arraigned that State, not on the ground that she had no right to decide upon the constitutionality of a United States law, but on the ground that she had violated the plainest provision of the Constitution. Mr. Toombs supported his arguments by conjous citations from leval authorities.

by copious citations from legal authorities.

In the course of his remarks he said it was useless to sing preams to the Union while they trampled the Union under foot. Bad men in all ages have cried, Union under foot. Bad men in all ages have cried, "Lord! Lord!" The constitutionality of the act of 1793 had been affirmed by every State Court before which it had come, and the act of 1859 did not differ therefrom. He reviewed at length, and explained the acts of the Georgia Courts. The Courts of Wisconsin had asserted the supremacy of the State Courts over the Federal Courts. The decisions referred to by the the Federal Courts. The decisions referred to by the Senaior from Wisconsin simply asserted that the Federal Courts had not supremacy over State Courts. Nine Judges of the Supreme Court said this was a new doctrine in American jurisprudence. The action of the Wisconsin Courts atood in its naked deformity, without a parallel. In reply to Mr. Hale, he said the Ordinance of 1787 passed before this Government was formed, and therefore rested upon no constitutional authority. The opinions of the early fathers were misrepresented.

represented.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed until Wednesday, a week hence.

The Senate took up the bill granting increased pay to officers of the Navy, without action upon it.

The Senate went into executive session, and afterward advanced.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the bill for the payment of the Invalid and other pensions, and the bill for the support of the Military Academy.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) asked, but failed to

obtain, consent to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any, and if so, what legislation is necessary to secure the liberty of speech or person in the District of Columbia, and whether any, and if so, what practical legislation is necessary to secure the rights of free persons in said

On motion of Mr. FENTON (Rep., N. Y.), a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior to report to the House the present condition of the trust lands west of the Missouri set apart for the New York Indians; whether the rame have been brought into market as a part of the public domain, and if so, by what authority.

what authority.
Mr. GURLEY, from the Committee on Printing, re Mr. GURLEY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution that there be printed for the use of the House 25,000 extra copies of the President's annual message, with the reports proper of the heads of departments and Chiefs of Bureaus connected therewith, omitting the statistical parts, and that there also be printed 5,000 extra copies of said Message and accompanying documents complete. He said these resolutions are an innovation on former practice. The Committee propose not only to largely reduce the number of volumes, but to exclude the dry statistics. Instead of sending out three or four volumes as heretober of volumes, but to exclude the dry statistics. Instead of scading out three or four volumes as heretofore, one of four or five hundred pages will afford all the really valuable information, and at the same time be convenient for the mails and for handling. The cost formerly was nearly \$30,000. By the new plan \$16,000 would be saved. This is the Senate's plan, which has worked so well that that body has recently reaffirmed it. In reply to a question he said he understood that under the law this printing would go the Senate Printer.

enate Printer.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. ADRAIN (A. L. D., N. J.) said on last Friday

President, the Heads of Departments, and the Joint Committee appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the statue of Washington. Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) interrupting, said this

was not a privileged question.

Mr ADRAIN—The resolution was a censure on a
Committee of the House, which has reached the newspapers of the country.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman cannot proceed

ithout general consent.

Mr. ADRAIN—I then ask consent. Mr. LOVEJOY-I object. Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.,) rose to a

estion of privilege. Mr. ADRAIN—I want to make a personal explans-Mr. LOVEJOY-The resolution is not in the House. Mr. COCHRANE—I send up a paragraph from THE N. Y. TRIBUNE to be read.

Objections were made.

Mr. COCHKANE-1 claim to be heard as matter of Parliamentary right. I rise to a question of persons

Parliamentary right. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. ADRAIN—I ask the gentleman whether he rises to a higher right to take the floor from me.

Mr. COCHRANE—I do not.

Mr. LOVEJOY again objected.

Mr. ADRAIN—I feel that I have been personally attacked by Mr. Carter's resolution, and it is due to myself as one of the members of the Committee that some explanation be made.

The SPEAKER remarked that general consent was

The SPEAKER remarked that general consent was

Mr. LOVEJOY repented his objection. Mr. HOVETON (Dem., Ala.)—The gentleman from New Jerrey proposes to refute a similar, which it is endeavored to propagate through this House, but the gentleman from Illinois (Lovejoy), though the slander is in the journals, makes a point of order and objects to

Cries of "Order."
Mr. ADRAIN—The gentleman from Illinois has no right to make objection where censure has been cast on a member of a Committee. I appeal to him to with-

draw his objection.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) objected to the paragraph from THE TRIBUNE being read.

Mr. COCHRANE—I choose to state my question

from that paper.
Mr. FARNSWORTH-Nothing a newspaper can say rises to a question of privilege.

Mr. COUHRANE—We shall see.

The extract was read. It was with reference to the return of the 7th Regiment, and the alleged shabby treatment they had received in Washington, they being victims of false pretenses, and in which John Cochrane was alluded to as the Chairman of the Com-

Mr. LOVEJOY said there was nothing in that which onstituted a question of privilege.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE said the charge therein as neelf was unfounded, untrue, and as

Mr. STANTON (Rep., Ohio) here interrupted him Mr. STANTON (Rep., Ohio) here interrapted him by saying that the point might as well be settled that no member has the right to claim the privilege of cor-recting newspaper misstatements. He was willing to take care of himself in the newspapers, and hoped the gentleman would pursue the same course. He ob

Mr. COCHRANE was about to reply, when Mr. LOVEJOY objected. The SPEAKER decided this was no question

Mr. ADRAIN—Have I not a right to be heard?

Mr. COCHRANE—I have not stated the grounds of my personal privilege. It is said I was Chairman of the Committee. I was neither Chairman nor a mem-

Mr. LOVEJOY-I call the gentleman to order. Mr. BURNEPF (Dem., Ky.) was explaining the Messrs. LOVEJOY and FARNSWORTH severally

called him to order, the confusion being general.

Mr. COCHRANE appealed from the decision of the

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried.
Mr. WHITELY (Dem., Del.) during the proceedings wanted to know whether it would be in order to discharge the House from all consideration of the Swenth Regiment. of the Seventh Regiment.

Mr. BURNETT wished to know by what right the

Speaker had taken the floor while he was stating a question of order, and by what right, under these cir-comstances, the Speaker had put a question to the Mr. FARNSWORTH-I had made the point that

he question of order was not debatable, and the chair put the question on that. Mr. BARR (Dem., N. Y.) I call that gentleman to order now.

Mr. BURNETT—I move that the gentleman from
New-Jersey be heard on the subject involved in Mr.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I object.

Mr. BURNETT—That resolution involves the charcter, conduct and action of a Committee of this

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I rise to a question of order.
Mr. BARR—I call the gentleman to order.
Mr. CARTER wanted his resolution brought up that

Mr. CARTER wanted his resolution as a gone into the gentleman might be heard on it.

Mr. BURNETT—That resolution has gone into the recedings, and been published.

Mr. FARNSWORFH objected. The resolution therefore do not be receding to the resolution of the resolution.

as not before the House, and was not therefore de There was a call of the House preliminary to the

election of a Printer.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) said he was authorized

Whole number of votes.
Necessary to a choice...
Mr. G'ossbrenner....
Mr. Bull.
Mr. Ford (Ohio)..... The House again voted: Whole number of votes. 187 Mr. Ball... Necessary to a choice. 99 Mr. Seaton. Mr. Glossbrenner. 21 Scattering. Mr. Ford. 91 

Mr. HOARD (Rep., N. Y.) asked whether it would be in order that after the next trial, if it were unsucbe in order that after the float that it were analyce cessful, the plurality shall elect.

The SPEAKER replied in the negative.

Mr. FARNSWOKTH moved that the subject be postponed till the first Monday in June. Negatived— 74 against 108.

A against 168.
Several ineffectual motions were made to postpone until Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and to adjourn The House again voted.

The House again voted.

Note number of votes. 185 Mr. Seaton 18
Necessary to a choice. 93 Mr. Ball. 2
Thomas H. Ford. 93 Mr. Winton. 1
Mr. Glossbramer. 71
The Speaker declared Mr. Ford elected.

The Speaker declared Mr. Ford elected.

Previous to the announcement of the result several
votes were changed to Mr. Ford. This, as the contest
was close, excited much interest.

Mr. Bl.AKE (Rep., Ohio) announced the death of
Cyrus Spink of the XIVth District of Ohio. He pro-

nounced an appropriate eulogy.

Messrs. Cl RTIS (Rep., Iows), and SHERMAN
(Rep., Ohio), also paid a tribute of respect.

The customary resolutions were adopted. Ad-

ourned. Movements of Archbishop Hughes.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.

Archbishop Hughes and the Rev. Father Mathewa

have arrived here from New-York.

Capt. Despeijols of the French bark Palmier, just arrived from Point Petre, Guadsloupe, died suddenly in a fit yesterday. He was a native of Bordeaux. The South Carolinian of yesterday announces the The Canonsboro Rice Mill, with five thousand bush

els of rice, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The mili was the oldest in the city. The residence of Edward Lucas was also much damaged. The property was The Massachusetts Strikes.

# Boston, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860. Six hundred shoemakers of Haverhill, about two

thirds of the number employed there, organized to-day for a strike. The proceedings were orderly. The strikers at Lynn, Marblehead, Sangus, Natick, and other places, remain also quiet, but firm. At present, the bosses manifest no disposition to make the required concessions. Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Feb. 27, 1860. The State Legislature adjourned this morning. The

Governor failed to approve the Convention bill.

Mr. Jackson, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, deed at Autsuga on Sunday. The Rondout Ferry. ROSDOCT, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.

The ferry between this piace and Khinobeck station is now running regularly, connecting with all trains upon the Hudson Kiver Railroad.

Accident to the Steamship Jura.

ander the law this printing would go the area.

The Canard steamship Jura, from Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and the steamship Jura, from Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and the steamship Jura, from Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and the steamship Jura, from Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta and Liverpool on the lith inst., put into New-Bedford this afternoon, Marketta

The Loss of the Hungarian. HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 27—8 p. m. Not another word as yet has been heard from the

steamship Hung arian. The revenue-on ter Daring has not yet arrived at the

cene of the wreck.

A party of divers have left here in the schooper Os-

rey, to render assistance. A hat-box marked "Wm. Boullenhouse, Sackville,"

has been washed ashore. Ellwood Waiter, esq., Secretary of the Board

Underwriters, has received the following dispatch: HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860. The steamship Hungarian lies one mile from shore,

n twelve feet of water, visible at low water. The bay is covered with portions of the ship and cargo, a arge amount of which will be saved. St. CATHERINES, C. W., Feb. 27, 1860.

Letters per the steamship Europa state that Hon. Mr. Merritt, M. P. P. was not a passenger in the Hun-

Texas News.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.

The New-Orleans Picayune of Wednesday is received by the Adams Express.

The Galveston Civilian of the 17th says that Gov. Houston has transmitted to the President the result of the labors of the Texas Commissioners on the Rio Grande. He says that unless immediate steps are taken for the efficient protection of the frontier of Texas, he will himself move to repel the present invasion, and prevent a recurrence of the measures progressing in and out of Texas, looking to a protectorate in Northern Mexico.

Mexico.

The Commissioners report that there is no certainty of quiet without a partial occupation of Mexico.

The Texas Legislature adjourned on the 13th inst.,
without action on the South Carolina resolutions.

#### Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

Buffalo, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860. The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, with the roperty and effects belonging to it, was sold at Chil-licothe yesterday by Oriando Smith, in accordance with a decree of the Court. The property was purchased in the name of Noah L. Wilson, David Gibson, and others, trustees, under

The effect of the sale will be the reorganization of the Company free of debt, as the value of the property is to be represented entirely by the capital stock, all the mortgages being wiped out. The property was sold for the minimum fixed by the Court, \$200,000.

### Important Patent Decision.

Judge Dickerson, of the United States Circuit Court,
New-Jersey, this day granted an injunction, at the
suit of Charles Goodyear and the New-York Belting
and Packing Company, restraining Dunbar & Joslin
of Trenton from making billiard strips, car springs, and
other articles of India rubber, in violation of the patent
of Charles Goodyear. The defense was that the defendants had patents for using sulphurates and shale;
but it was proved, and not denied, that rubber cannot
be vulcanized without the use of free sulphur.

#### Excitement at Louisville, Ky. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Feb 27, 1860 A man calling himself John Haskell, hailing fr

Massachusetts, but others say an Englishman, a sailor recently from New-Orleans, 42 years old, was arreste on Saturday last for practicing sodomy on three boy His examination to day was postponed on account the illness of one of the witnesses. This forenoon, crowd gathered about the Court-House, increasing t 2 o'clock, when the Mayor ordered the steam fire-engine to the spot to drive away the crowd. This was temporarily successful; but, toward dark, the crowd swelled to several thousands, and an attack on the jail and the hanging of the prisoner was appre-

The military were ordered to hold themselves in The military were ordered to hold themselves up readiness. Two cannons were placed inside the jail, and the police marshaled keeping the square in front of it clear, and arresting several intoxicated and turbulet persons. At 5 o clock this afternoon, Judge Bullock addressed the crowd, urging moderation, and saying that the parents of the victims desired no riotous conduct, but were willing that the prisoner should be dealt with by the law. The crowd is now (9:30 p. m.) gradually dispersing, and although great indigp. m.) gradually dispersing, and although great indig-nation exists against the prisoner the fears of attack upon the jail to-night are subsiding.

### Stand of Colors for the Seventh

Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.

Both branches of the Common Council to-night passed, unanimously, resolutions of thanks to the military who visited the city on the occasion of the resent inauguration of the statue of Washington, and specially to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, of New-York. They also voted to present to the latter, in the name of the city, a handsome stand of colors. Mr. Ward introduced the resolutions.

#### Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.

A fire broke out this evening in the drug warehouse of Charles Ellis & Co., originating in the explosion of can of ether in the packing room, and seriously burning a female employee. The fire was extinguished with little damage to the building, but the extensive stock received much injury from the water.

#### Murder.

Avouts, Ga., Monday, Feb. 27, 1850.

The Rome (Ga.) Courier of Saturday reports the brutal murder of Robert Thompson and his wife, on the previous Tuesday. Mr. Thompson was a merchant, and Postmaster of Sugar Valley, Ga.

## Death of Dr. John Barker. MEADVILLE, Pa., Monday, Feb. 27, 1860, Dr. John Barker, President of Allegheny College a this place, died anddenly at two o'clock on Sunday

Safety of Mr. McKellar, M. P. P.

## TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Feb. 27, 1860. Letters received by the Europa, by the friends of Mr. McKellar, M. P. P., state that he did not sail by the Hungarian, as was supposed. Arrest of an Alleged Counterfeit

Money Dealer.
Bosros, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.
Alonzo P. Burrill, broker, at No. 16 State street, has got into trouble, being charged with dealing in counterfeit and broken bank bills. Several hundred dollars of the stuff were found in his possession, with which the police arrested him.

## Later from Minatitlan.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.

Minatitlan dates of the 12th inst. are received.

They state that the Mexican war steamer Fire arrived there on the 7th, dismantled the fort, and took the guns to Vera Cruz by order of Juarez. The United States marines at Tehnantepec had interfered to prevent Americans from being driven out.

Marine Disasters.

The bark Atlas remains ashore; 500 bales of cotton were discharged on the beach, wet.

The British brig Jean Baptiste, from St. Thomas for Boston, with the cargo of brig Cronstadt from Surinam, is ashore at Woodend, Provincetown, and the sea is breaking over her.

St. Joseph, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.

The steamboat Portsmouth, of the Hamibal and St.

St. Joseph, Monday, Feb. 27, 1869.

The steamboat Portsmouth, of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad line, which left here on Saturday, bound for Kanzas City, with a cargo of lumber and other stuff, struck a snag and sunk near Leave aworth on Sunday. She went down in twelve feet of water, and is a total loss. She is insured. Most of the cargo will be recovered. will be recovered.

Check Lost or Stolen. New-Orleans, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1860.

Measrs, Phillips, Nixon & Co.'s certified check for \$5,000 15, was lost or stolen to-day.

AN ORSCENE QUACE. - Last night Detectives Slowey and King arrested a man calling himself Dr. H. S. Harris, at his office in Eighth street, on charge of sending obscene circulars about the country proposing to impart information of a most disgusting character. The officers found in his possession a large quantity of the circulars, together with a number of answers, and inquiries from persons who had received copies o them, and who had seen his advertisement in Th-Herald. The letters found in this pseudo doctor's office showed his correspondents to be possessed of as gross and brutal a nature as himself.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM .- By the steamship Baltic, a number of living curiosities arrived for the Museum. Among others, are a huge California Bear, and a Sea Lion, both of which are worth seeing.

#### POLITICAL.

-The Leader says that on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, an anti-Buchanan caucus was called together at the Astor House in this city, the perticipants being sommoned to a dinner "at 5 sharp," and the gentlemen present representing an active element of New-England politics. There were present Messrs. Butler and Wheeler of Massachusetts, Sydney Webster, John H. George, and many others of less note. The seesion was a long and heated one; but, on the first show of hands, Franklin Pierce turned up as the A No. 1 favorite of all parties precent, including, it is said, a promi nent Federal officer of this city (Emanuel B. Hart?), the only New-York politician considered sufficiently good company to receive an invitation. Symney Webster developed a very elaborate plan by which it is his hope to capture a majority of the New-England delegations; and the New-Yorker present was not slow to-promise the sovereign voice of his State in favor of that ex-President.

-In addition to the names of Ohio Delegates to Chicago already published by us, we find the following: 1Vth District (Miami, &c.), Geo. B. Burgess and John E. Cummins. 1Xth District (Seneca, Sec.). Earl Bill and D. W. Swigart.

-The Sepate Printing Investigating Committee is ollecting a mass of facts regarding the printing coruptions of the last Congress, and also the bargains aleady made by Bowman, who has been elected Senate Printer. It appears that Bowman pays Jewett, of the Know-Nothing Buffalo paper, 50 cents on the dollar or printing the Pest-Office blanks, Bowman pocketing he other half for nothing. This is even worse than his agreement with Blair & Rives, when he gets onethird of the sum paid by Government as his share. Bowman, finding Heartt, the Superintendent of Printing, too honest a man to suit his purposes, is endeavorng to have him removed. Heartt refuses to put the Government to the extra expense of delivering the paper for the Post-Office blanks in Buffalo, under Bowman's 50-cent arrangement, and hence the difficulty. The total amount of this work is about \$40,000 a year, and under Bowman's arrangement this nets him \$20,000 profit-for doing nothing. Crowell refused to execute the work for Bowman for 50 cents, and Jewett was, thereupon, employed.

-The N. O. True Delta says that, in its judgment, two-thirds of the population of Louisiana prefer Douglas to any other man 'for the Presidency,' but that the organization of the Democratic party is in the hands of his opponents, and a delegation opposed to him may therefore be sent to Charleston.

-The Washington correspondent of The Philadelohia Ledger writes that " the Illinois Douglas leader has gone to Charleston, in company with a Douglas leader of Ohio, to select quarters for seven hundred Douglas men from Illinois, and six hundred from Ohio. The North-West is to send, a large number of outsiders, both Douglas and anti-Douglas. The railroad companies have offered to tak , passengers over the whole route, going and coming, at so low a rate that the number will be very great. The crowd in the old and generally quiet City of Charleston will be very great.

-New-Orleans, where the name of Douglas was once a tower of strength, has repudiated him. The election of Monday, observes The Delta, "showed that he has lost his position, and that within the Democratic party he has little or no support, and that even with the Opposition his only support is due to the scheme and purpose of dividing the Democracy in order to make way for a new party, which is already in process of organization." The police gave their support to what was called the Dongl as ticket; but in spite of all efforts, of the twenty-two delegates elected there are but five who support the Litt le Giant.

#### . ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE OPERA OF MARTHA.

This jolly, love-making production of Flotow enoyed the distinct ion of a full house at the Academy last evening. There was an extra array of fine toilets and pretty womer, and they assist the music always to sound well. Miss Patti's reputation is now so well established as a singer of any amount of ambitions vocalization, that no opera she can render will enhance it. In the part of Lady Henrietta she has a fair opportunity for displaying her vocal abilities, as well as a nice acting part. This work is one of the small number of operas written lately which main tains its place on the stage. Indeed it is temarkable considering the many persons who give their attention to music how few succeed in producing an effective opera. All Europe-Italy, Germany, France, and England combinedthree or four years. The art of opera-writing with a decent regard to plot is a thing of such recent date, that the managers have not much more than a dozen

shed their dews on the treasury as well. The other parts last evening were filled by the wellknown and admired artists Mme. Strakosch and Mesers. Brignoli and Junca. The audience was well pleased, and the piece may, as it will be, safely repeated Wednesday.

works all told to choose from-we mean productions

which are up to the mark in practical stage effect and

MRS. ELLEN KEY BLUNT'S READINGS. Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt, daughter of the author of The Star-Spangled Banner (as complete an inspiration as The Marsellaise, the circumstances atending its production considered), will give readings of the poets this evening, at Hope Chapel, Broadway. This lady is naturally gifted with poetic fancy, and has received an education due the task she has undertaken. We learn that these readings are not matters of fashionable freak, but dictated by her sense of duty to her children, who are fatherless. Those who think something due to the daughter of the author of the lyric which will live as long as the Union, may attend, and be graffied likewise with the entertainment.

## FROM NICARAGUA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NICARAGEA, Jan. 30, 1860.

Mr. Wyke concluded his Deaty, known as the "Mosquito Convention," yeserday, the two Plenipotentiaries, Mr. Wyke and Pon Pedro Zeladon, affixing tentiaries, Mr. Wyke and Pon Fedro Zeladon, affixing to it their signatures. President Martinez also signed the Treaty as a mark of his approbation. The Commercial Treaty, without Sir William Gore Oussley a modifications, will be signed at Leon in about a fortnight. This is, of course, of no consequence to Great Britain, but the settlement of the Greytown affair is a great triumph for Mr. Wyke. He has succeeded in arranging a difficult question where Lord Clarendon and Sir William Gore Ouseley had both failed.

### ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE BROOKLYN. The United States steam-frigate Brooklyn, Capt. Farragut, arrived at this port on Monday morning, from Pensacola, whence she sailed Feb. 19. The following is a list of officers:

lowing is a list of officers:

Capt. David G. Farragut; Lieut. and Excentive Officer. James A. Doyle; Lieutenants. Albert N. Smith, Wm. N. Jedlers. Wm. Mitchell, Henry A. Adams, jr.; Surgeon, Lewis W. Miner; Purser. Thos. W. Looker; Chief Engineer, Joshus Folkanbie; 1st Lieut. of Marines, George R. Graham; Assistant Surgeon, T. W. Leach; 1st Assistant Engineer, W. B. Brooks; 2d Assistant Engineers, M. P. Jardan and J.-W. Whittaker; 3d Assistant Engineers, Henry Snyder, C. F. Mayer, J. E. Nell; Bootswain, John R. Bartlett, Gunner, Wm. Allen; Sailmaker, Francis Boom; Carpenter, Joseph Smith; Master's Males, Charles F. Ellhare, Francis H. Bacon, John C. Robinson, Vincout P. Trayers: Captain's Clerk, Edward Gabandon; Purser's Cloth, Forbas Parker.

COUNTERFEIT \$1 bills on the Chemung Rank, in this State, were offered about the city last evening-One of the missionaries in Burmah, speaking of

One of the missionaries in Burmah, speaking of choiera, says: "A new treatment of this disease has come in vogue—inoculation. An incision is made on the breast or back of the patient, and an extract of quassia is inserted. It is said that this mode of the ment, if applied in season, seldom fails of effecting a cure. If what is said of it is true, it may well so considered as one of the most important discoveries of the sace."